

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED

TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND

FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE

NEW SERIES, VOL. 16, NO. 31,

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

OLD SERIES,

VOLUME 32, NO. 41

THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
WM. A. PIDGIN & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year, in advance: Two Dollars if payment is delayed.
S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State St., Boston and 122 Nassau St., New York; and S. R. Niles, Corner St., Boston, are authorized agents.
JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed.

MRS. Z. E. SAWTELLE,
Teacher of Vocal & Instrumental
MUSIC,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

D. B. SAWYER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.
Successor to Dr. Root.

C. E. EVANS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.
Dr. E. will also pay particular attention to diseases of the Eye, and to Operative Surgery in all its forms.
OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE.

GEO. COLLINS, M. D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
BETHEL HILL.
OFFICE HOURS—8 to 9 A. M.; 5 to 6 P. M.

D. LOWELL LAMSON, M. D.,
EXAMINING SURGEON
FOR PENSIONERS,
Under the Act of July 14, 1862.
OFFICE—Main, near cor. of Portland Street,
FRIEBURG, ME.

GEORGE A. WILSON,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE OPPOSITE ATLANTIC HOUSE,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.
Collecting promptly attended to. 24

WM. WIRT VIRGIN
Counsellor & Attorney at Law
NORWAY, ME.

Soldiers' Back Pay, Bounty & Pensions,
And Widow's Pensions, obtained at reasonable rates.

O. W. BLANCHARD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
RUMFORD POINT, ME.
Agent for procuring pensions, Arrears of Pay, and Bounty.

BOLSTER & RICHARDSON,
Counsellors & Attorneys at Law,
ALSO

Agents for procuring Back Pay, Bounties & Pensions, on reasonable terms.
DIXFIELD.
OXFORD COUNTY, ME.
Wm. W. Bolster. E. B. Richardson

HORATIO AUSTIN,
SHERIFF OF OXFORD COUNTY,
PARIS, ME.

All communications and precepts addressed to me will receive prompt attention.

WINTHROP STEVENS,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Business entrusted to him will receive early attention. 25

JOHN JACKSON,
Coroner, and Deputy Sheriff
FOR OXFORD & FRANKLIN CO'S.
Dixfield, Maine.
All business will receive prompt attention.

H. B. HALL,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS,
BOOKS & STATIONERY.
CHAPMAN'S BLOCK,
BETHEL, ME.
Agent for all the popular Patent Medicines

D. H. YOUNG,
PAINTER,
And agent for
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
NORWAY, ME.

J. FRANK RAYNES,
HOUSE PAINTER,
AND GRAINER

IN OIL AND DISTEMPERS COLORS.
All orders addressed to PARIS HILL, will receive prompt attention. 26

Dr. G. P. JONES,
DENTIST,
Will be at
NORWAY VILLAGE, MAINE,
The First Two Weeks of August next, where he will give the best attention to all branches of DENTISTRY
Office, No. 2 Beal's Block.

MISCELLANY.

THE PANTHER'S DEN.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

"Take good care of my boy," said the fond mother, as she saw her only son stepping into a canoe with an old hunter, to take his first lesson in woodcraft.

"Never fear for the boy. Burt Hammond haint the one ter lead him into danger," was the cheery response. "I'll bring him back safe and sound, if I die for it."

"No, don't fear, mother," also answered Harry Curtiss. "I'll be very careful," and he waved the slender paddle around his head in token of farewell as the light bark shot into the little lake upon which the log cabin of the settler had been built.

Everything was new and wonderful to the boy just verging into his eighteenth year. But a few months previously his parents had moved from an Eastern city into the almost unbounded wilderness. For miles around the inhabitants were sparse indeed, and with the exception of the old hunter, whose home had been for years on the banks of the beautiful lake, they rarely had seen visitors. Very much, however, had the homely but practicable knowledge of Burt Hammond benefited them, and at once he and the boy became fast friends. Occupied in the requirements of their new home no previous opportunity could be found for the long talked of hunt, and now fairly afloat upon the almost rippleless lake, the heart of the boy beat with happiness such as he had never known in city life.

"That!" said the hunter, as he rested on his oars for a moment. "That!" ye never saw anything to beat that before in all yer born days," and he pointed to the shores that framed the glassy waters with gold vermillion foliage.

"That is true. You know I have always lived among brick walls. No, I never saw such glorious autumn coloring before."

"Wal, I have, often, and yet it is beautiful ter me. That war a painter feller here some years ago that tried ter copy it. He did pooty well to, but arter all it wasn't er primar Natur. I'll tell you what, boy, thar haint no painter like God."

Coming from such a source, the reverent words fell upon both ears and heart of Harry Curtiss with far more force than if they had been uttered by educated lips amid other surroundings, and for a time they floated on in silence. Suddenly, however, the stillness was broken by a sharp cry and a low, plaintive howl, and Hammond dropped the paddle, seized his rifle, and prepared it for immediate use.

"What is it, Burt!" asked Harry, almost under breath.

"Er painter, boy?"

"A painter? I see no one."

"Nor I nuther, but that is one er prowling round, just as sure as shootin'."

"But why should you be afraid of a painter? Surely no man would harm us."

"Man? It haint er man I'm talkin' about."

"Not a man? You said it was a painter."

"So it am, boy—so it am, but er painter is er beast."

"I don't understand."

"Wal, cum ter think, I reckon your folks call it er panther, but all on us hunters call it er painter."

"A panther, Burt?"

"Yes, and we'll have ter look sharp ter night. I haint heard one of ther critters around fer er long time, and he ain't arter no good, I kin tell yer."

"We cannot be in danger here."

"No, not on ther water, but I'll miss my guess if we don't bear the gentleman ergin when we camp. Ther's prowlin' varmints, these ar painters—spry as er cat and smart as er steel trap. But we'll e'en go ther er side of ther lake, and so give him er long run if he's bent on follerin' us. I've had mor'n one scrimmage with 'em in my time, and don't fancy it overly well."

For a time their thoughts naturally turned to the panther and his habits, but soon the vast number of water-fowls attracted their attention, and evening found them many miles from home with their canoe well laden.

"Where shall we camp, Burt?" asked Harry. "It looks as if it might storm, and—"

"An old hunter like allers calkulates whar he's er going ter sleep. Thar is er little cabin hereabouts that I built myself, and many's ther night it has gin me a shelter."

And he turned the canoe into a little cove.

"I see no cabin, Burt."

"Nor I, yet." And he shoved the bark through a thicket of willows and alders into a brook, and then, with a silent laugh, pointed out the promised shelter. "It's allers best, Harry, ter keep yer home kinder hid, fer thar may be eyes lookin at yer that it war better to keep blind. It haint so much matter now as it war in Injin time, but still it is allers a good plan to be private."

"But there are no Indians round now?"

"No, nor er settler within twenty miles, that is on this side ther lake. But get some dry wood and build er fire in ther old hut, while I'm fixin' ther canoe and dressin' some of ther ducks. I reckon you must be hungry by this time."

"Indeed I am."

Soon the glowing fire lighted up the little cabin, and the two hunters were busy in the mysteries of their woodland cuisine. Soon, too, the meal was concluded, for hunger waits not for ceremony, or dainty sauces to tempt the appetite.

"Now, Burt," said Harry. "we are going to shoot deer to-night. You remember you promised me you would."

"Wal, so I did, but thar's many er promise that's never kept, and I reckon this ar will be one of them to-night."

"If we cannot hunt, then, tell me about the fight with the panther, as you promised me you would this morning."

"Another promise? Wal, it's many years ergo since I first settled on this ar lake. Ther country war very wild then, and ther Injins and beasts plenty. It war erbout as much as yer scalp war worth to be out arter night, and—"

"My heavens! what is that?" interrupted the boy, in a quick, startled voice.

"Ther painter! Shut the door quick! Thank goodness we haint campin' in ther open woods."

The door was closed, and for a long time they listened without speaking. Without the trees rattled and the wind soughed through their branches. Ever and anon the plaintive, almost human cry of the panther was heard: That cry, so like the wailing of a child that many an ear has been deceived. And so it was with Harry.

"But this is not the voice of a beast, but a young girl," he whispered, placing his ear to the crack under the door.

"You haint the first one that's bin fooled by it," was the answer.

"I cannot be deceived. Listen?"

"Thar ar no use in listenin' fer—for great heavens! what is that?"

"Ther painters cubs!" exclaimed the old hunter, starting back in astonishment as four fiery balls flashed upon him. "The beast has made er den of my shanty since I war here before, and her cries have awakened her cubs. Look to your rifle, my boy."

"What are we to do, Burt?"

"Don't know what is best," replied Hammond, but more as if talking to himself than to another. "We can't run, and we have got to fight. Ef we could only get ther ins out of doors, then—"

"There's something scratchin' on the roof, Burt!" exclaimed Harry.

"Ther she painter's tryin' to get in."

"And thar is a hole there."

"Keep behind me, boy, and God have mercy on us."

The hunter raised his rifle, and fired at a huge head that was peering through the opening above.

The uncertain light of the fire, the sudden movement of the beast, or it might have been the anxiety of the moment, disconcerted his aim, for the bullet failed to reach the living mark, and buried itself in the huge rafters.

"Am sure, and fire, boy," commanded the old hunter as he hastened to re-load.

Without a single word of questioning, Harry complied, and the loud report of his gun was answered by a deep and angry growl. As well, however, might he have thrown acorns at the infuriated beast, as to have aimed his gun loaded with small shot, against it, and instantly Hammond saw his mistake.

"Creep to ther door as softly as yer kin," he whispered, "and be ready to run fer the canoe."

"And leave you alone?—Never!" answered the brave boy.

"Thar's got ter be a hand-ter-hand fight, and you'd only be in the way. Besides I promised ter save yer life, and I will. Git inter the canoe and push out inter ther lake."

"But I cannot leave you alone in danger."

"Don't talk ter me, but go."

Although still determined not to leave the old hunter alone, Harry Curtiss opened the door and looked cautiously out. But quicker than the opening was the shutting, and returning to the side of Hammond, the boy whispered in a trembling voice:

"There is another panther watching on the outside."

"Here," was the only answer, "take a handful of these er bullets and put inter yer gun. Wait until arter I have fired, and then aim for your life."

Simultaneously, almost, the report of the weapons rang within the little cabin. The boy had fired too quick. The bullet of the old hunter alone had told, and the savage beast, severely, though not mortally wounded, sprang from the opening above to the floor beneath, amid her snarling, yelping cubs. One instant only, she paused to see that they were safe, and then crouched for a spring upon her enemies. Pushing the boy behind him, the old hunter stood immovable as granite. If his life must be lost,

it should be dearly bought. With his knife in his teeth and his rifle clubbed, he intently watched every movement, and ther: as quick as lightning, the savage beast sprang upon him with flashing eyes, open jaws and vibrating tail. But the wary hunter was not to be deceived. He had watched both the moment and the length of the leap, and the heavy banded butt of his weapon fell with tremendous power, and the panther measured her length, quivering upon the floor, again and again the blows of the hunter fell heavily, heavily, and his long knife was buried to the hilt.

"Now for ther cubs, boy," he shouted, almost out of breath, as he sprang up from his work of death. "Now for—great God!"

Even while he had been busy with the dam, the more than half-grown cubs had sprang from their lair upon Harry, and he was vainly striving to defend himself. One he might have mastered, but two it was beyond his power to cope with, and was fast being dragged down when the old hunter came to the rescue. In a moment more he was safe—safe from immediate danger; but by some means the door had flown open, and there stood the panther's mate, the very incarnation of savage fury.

The weapon of the old hunter was broken. Nothing but the barrel remained in his hands. That of the boy was unloaded, and instant death to one or both was now staring them in the face. There was no time for deliberation—none for thought. The hot blood of his slaughtered mates was steaming in the very nostrils of the monarch of the Northern forest. It was mad for revenge.

But though brute force is superior in power and natural weapons, to humanity, yet mind is peer of matter, and in an instant Burt Hammond comprehended his terrible situation and resolved how to act. Even while the panther was creeping slowly toward him, with flattened head and ears, and wildly lashing tail, he sprang to the fire-place, and seizing a blazing brand, struck it full in the open mouth. Quick as lightning his blows fell, the curling hair and hissing flesh answering every stroke until the cowed beast turned and fled with a scream of pain. Savage as was its nature, it could not stand fire, and leaping up the nearest tree, it howled in agony until a well-directed hand-full of bullets from the gun of the boy, aimed by the old hunter, brought it lifeless to the ground.

"I have brought yer boy home safe and sound ergin, just as I promised," said Hammond to Mrs. Curtiss, the next morning, at the same time throwing four panther skins upon the floor. "Yes, he's sound as er silver dollar, but I reckon he won't want ter hunt with me ergin in er hurry."

THE NEWSPAPER APPRECIATED. Without my newspaper, life would narrow itself to the small limits of my personal experiences, and humanity be compressed into the ten or fifteen people I mix with. Now, I refuse to accept this. I have not a sixpence in my pocket, but I want to know how they stand. I was never—I never in all likelihood shall be—in Japan; but I have an intense curiosity to know what our troops did at Yokohama. I deplore the people who suffered by that railroad smash; and I sympathize with the newly married couple so beautifully depicted in the Illustrated, as they drove off in a chaise and four, the bald old gent in the hall door waving them a last adieu. I like the letters of the correspondents, with their little grievances about unpunctual trains, or some unwarrantable omissions in the liturgy. I even like the people who chronicle the rain-fall, and record little facts about the mildness of the season. As for the advertisements, I regard them as the glass and mirror of the age. Show me but one page of the "Wants" of any country, and I engage myself to give a sketch of the current civilization of the period. What glimpses of rare interiors do we gain by these brief paragraphs! How full of suggestiveness and of story are they! [Blackwood's Magazine.]

A COINCIDENCE. Glancing over one of Sabine's admirable reprints of ancient pamphlets, bearing on the history of this country, entitled "The State Revolution in New England," and originally dated 1689, we find a fresh illustration of the old proverb, "There is nothing new under the sun."

The people of New England, determined no longer to endure the oppression of the Governor, Sir Edmund Andros, rose in revolution, deposed and imprisoned him. The following sentence, referring to this transaction, has a familiar ring: "We have also Advice, that on Friday last, towards evening, Sir Edmund Andros did attempt to make an escape in Woman's Apparel, and passed two Guards, and was stopped at the Third, being discovered by his shoes, not having changed them."

Rather a striking correspondence in an important crisis in the lives of the first tyrant and the last traitor of America! [New York Times.]

CONSCRIPT HUNTERS. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who is making a tour through the mountain district of Western North Carolina, writes from Danbury:

Each county had an organization composed of men exempted for various reasons, and it was their duty to hunt down and capture, dead or alive, all deserters, conscripts and men who had "taken to the bush" to avoid conscription. This was the direction in which middle aged rebels without capital looked to secure exemption. Many shirked their duty as often as they dared. Still, as any apparent lack of willingness to perform it insured the recall of their exemption and involved the necessity of entering the army, the best Union men were compelled to hunt at times. But it was strange how few conscripts these men found.

Still, the majority were over-zealous in the work, lest they might be relieved and sent to the front. Hundreds of men have been shot down in cold blood, their property destroyed and their families turned out to starve.

Husbands, fathers and sons have been fed for three years in these woods by wives and children; and often the steps of these were tracked to find their hiding-place, and when found murder almost always followed. We saw many who had lived in caves since the first conscription. Now nearly all of this persecuting class are the most forward in their protestations of Unionism, and some are even aspiring to office. They do not seem to feel the "degradation and deep humiliation of returning to the old Union" as keenly as Gov. Perry of South Carolina does. One of the worst of this class, who not long since took an old gray-headed man from his plow and hung him on the charge of harboring deserters, and destroyed the furniture of a poor widow for the same reason, ran for constable at a meeting of the magistrates, and only lacked a few votes of an election.

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE. Among the papers published in costly style by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, is one on the microscopic plants and animals which live on and in the human body. It describes quite a number of insects. The animal which produces the disease called itch is illustrated by an engraving half an inch in diameter, which shows not only the ugly little fellow's body and legs, but his very toes, although the animal himself is entirely invisible to the naked eye. When Lieutenant Berryman was sounding the ocean, preparatory to laying the Atlantic telegraph, the quill at the end of the sounding line brought up mud, which, on being dried, became a powder so fine that, on rubbing it between the thumb and finger, it disappeared in the crevices of the skin. On placing this dust under the microscope, it was discovered to consist of millions of perfect shells, each of which had a living animal.

"Let me look at some collars," said a gaunt, rough-looking fellow, addressing the proprietor of a country store not a hundred miles from Montreal. "With pleasure, sir," was the response; and the stock of collars was shown to the customer, who fumbled them over, and then, with a gesture of contempt, turned away with the remark that they were not the kind he wanted.

"What kind do you want?" queried the shop keeper. "We have most every kind." "Well, its sceseh collars; them's the style fer me!" "Walk right this way—we have that kind too," was the response, as the shop keeper unrolled about eight feet of bempu cord, and quickly twisting it into a loop, held it up before the astonished gaze of the "sceseher." He had no more to say, but quietly took his departure.

THE CABLE. The first telegraphic despatch received from Atty Bay about the Atlantic cable, on Tuesday morning, was to the effect that a large vessel gaily decorated was in sight coming into that harbor. In the depression which succeeded the later news brought by the schooner First Fruit, the telegraphic people forgot to explain the phenomenon, and some speculation has been excited as to what it could be. A theory, which a New York reporter heard a certain foreigner expounding to his comrades bears an air of probability. The foreigner remarked:

"Aw! blast it, gentlemen, the fact is, you see, that, that, big ship with hall them flags, which everybody thought was the Great Heastern, turns hout to 'ave been nothing more or less than a small fishing smack, with the red shirt of one of the fishermen hung up in the rigging to dry, and which hall those hapas at Happy Bay mistook for the woyal ensign. Aw! ha, ha! Positively, demme!"

The next novelty is to be a bull frog show. Mr. Frank Cahill, formerly a journalist, but lately a soldier has brought from the South a large collection of bull frogs, which he proposes to exhibit, with a lecture illustrating the habits of the creature.

BREVITIES.

Motto for the Great Eastern.—Cut and come again.

What is it that every wise mother we know shuns?—(Echo answers) Nations.

The editor of a paper in Indiana wants to know if Western whiskey was ever seen comin' through the rye.

Love in a cottage is all very well when you own the cottage, and have plenty of money at interest.

The vain man and the ostentatious man may truly say, "It is the eyes of the people that ruin us."

The burning of Barnum's Museum brought the poor whale to such grief that he blubbered.

Don't live in hope with your arms folded. Fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulder to the wheel.

Never plead guilty to poverty. So far as this world is concerned you might better admit that you are a scoundrel.

Law is like a sieve; you may see through it, but you must be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

"A lawyer," said Lord Brougham, in a facetious mood, "is a learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemies, and keeps it himself."

"Yes Mrs. Miffin," said a visitor to her hostess, "dear little Emma has your features, but I think she has her father's hair."

"O, now I see," said dear little Emma, "it is because I have papa's hair that he wears a wig."

In an article on the subject of exorbitant prices the Cincinnati Gazette says: "And so it is with clothes; let the people go without clothes for awhile, and they will soon be able to buy them for a bare song."

A Western editor, speaking of a quill-driving contemporary, says "his intellect is so dense that it would take the anger of common sense longer to bore into it than it would to bore through Mont Blanc with a boiled carrot!"

AN AERIAL VOYAGE. A Paris correspondent writes: The aerial vessel invented by M. Delamarne bids fair to realize the anticipations we were led to entertain as to the successful application of the vertical helm in controlling the currents of wind by which the courses of balloons have hitherto been guided. The vessel rose to a height of one thousand five hundred yards, and then took a course due south. M. Delamarne, who acted as helmsman, steered the vessel in an opposite direction, and it accordingly sailed direct for Vincennes. To prove her obedience to the helm, M. Delamarne then took a northerly route. At the request of the passengers, without touching the safety-valve, and simply by using the helm, he descended near Nogent, and floated for some time so close to the earth that the passengers spoke with some of the people who had assembled on the banks of the Marne to witness this strange sight. The vessel then rose to the height of 4500 yards, and, although caught by two contrary currents of air, M. Delamarne, by his management of the helm, prevented the rotary motion usually experienced in all balloon travelling. At twenty minutes past seven the passengers witnessed a glorious sunset, the magnificent effect of which in cloudland appears to have defied all attempt at description. At night they were sailing over Choisy, when the air became so rarefied that they lowered the vessel and sailed toward Lannan, when they lost themselves in cloud banks, and the guide rope and some ballast were thrown out. The vessel then rose still higher, and after a sail of an hour and a half in azure space, they decided on descending in the neighborhood of Choisy, which M. Delamarne accomplished without the slightest difficulty, and his passengers landed on terra firma as easily as if they had stepped out of an express train. Two results are evident: By the horizontal helm placed at the stern of the vessel, it ascends and descends as the helmsman pleases; and by means of the helices placed at each side, combined with the action of the helm, a horizontal course is obtained.

Among the sayings attributed to Admiral Farragut is one that "you can no more make a sailor out of a landlubber by dressing him up in sea-toggery and putting a commission in his pocket, than you could make a shoemaker of him by filling him with sherry cobbles."

A genuine son of the Emerald Isle, finding only three persons in attendance upon his proposed lecture, made the following address: "Ladies and gentlemen, as there is nobody here, I dismiss you all. The performances of this night will not be performed, but they will be repeated to-morrow evening."

The Boston Post thinks that Mr. & Mrs. Wales are giving themselves "heirs."

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 25, 1865.

UNION NOMINATIONS:

FOR GOVERNOR.

SAMUEL CONY,
OF AUGUSTA.

FOR SENATOR.

WILLIAM W. VIRGIN of Norway.
THOMAS CHASE of Buckfield.

FOR CO. CLERK.

ELIAS M. CARTER, of Bethel.

FOR CO. TREASURER.

WILLIAM A. PIDGIN of Paris.

NOTICE. The citizens of Sumner who support the present State and National Administration, are requested to meet in Concord at the Town House, on Friday, the first day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to select a candidate for representative to be supported at the coming September election.

PER ORDER OF TOWN COMMITTEE.

What stands in the way of Peace.

Every day brings to light new evidences of the villainy of African slavery; affords new proof of its pernicious effects upon the great material, moral and social interests of the American people. It was the germ of the rebellion, it educated the people of the South in the treasonable doctrines of secession, it engendered in the South that spirit of hatred towards the North which culminated in open war. It corrupted every thing, the church, the social circle, and the domestic fireside. It broke up churches, established a system of concubinage among four millions of human beings, made of every slave State a pandemonium. Such were some of the numerous evils of this system of abominations.

Now the spirit of slavery stands in the way of peace. The conquered rebels acknowledge slavery is dead, that this great fact must be recognized in the reconstruction of the rebel States, yet they are racking their brains to invent some mode by which they can avail themselves of the labor of their old slaves without compensation. Still further, their old notions of caste lead them in their treatment of the blacks to practice all their old barbarities and wrongs upon the race. They still cling to the Taney idea as embodied in the Dred Scott case, that a "black man has no rights which white men are bound to respect." To day there is nothing standing in the way of fraternal feelings between the two sections of the Union, but the spirit of slavery, with the leading rebels, that is rampant as ever. Let us not deceive ourselves upon this important point. A great work is yet to be done. The Southern rebels while they submit to federal authority, do it with decidedly an ill grace. They wear the same haughty airs, the same self-importance that characterized them before the rebellion. The duty of the general government is a plain one. In reconstructing the rebel states, nothing will insure a permanent peace and an enduring national unity, but the rooting out of the entire system of slavery; the carcasses of the monster must be buried out of sight. If anything short of this is done, the government will be recreant to its high trust and the loyal people of the country cheated in the settlement. But every person of common discernment will see at once, that the change of sentiment among the Southern people which must be wrought in order to the restoration of fraternal feeling and a permanent peace cannot be effected in a day or a month. The conquered Southern must be for the present put upon their good behavior. They are permeated all through with the fiendish spirit of slavery. This will have to be worked out of them by degrees. Time and the stern authority of the government, administered in justice and tempered with mercy will do it, provided we are not in too great haste to give them power to injure not only themselves but the nation, and here will come the mistake if one is made. Until the Southern leaders become loyal at heart, they should be disfranchised otherwise they will indirectly accomplish the same wicked purposes through the agency of the ballot box that they attempted by force of arms. We shall have no peace, but another "war of opinions" which will again inaugurate a conflict of arms and the tragic scenes of the last four years will be the poor legacy we shall leave to posterity.

A BAD BLOW. A despatch from Washington, Monday, says the Government has received official information, dated May 22, narrating the devastating effects of the terrible hurricane which had visited the Society, Harry and Palmerston Islands, and most probably others. One of the Palmerston Islands, the rear one on the northeast, has been entirely washed away, rendering navigation extremely dangerous. Nothing but the coral breakers remain, which, in case of a heavy sea, are entirely invisible to the eye, but in perfectly calm weather they are observable. Tahiti also suffered considerably from the same cause.

Gov. Andrew has been elected to the Presidency of Antioch College, Ohio. The Boston Advertiser says certain suggestions for the benefit of the College, made by the Governor, have been adopted by the Trustees, and has no doubt that he will accept the position.

The Camp Meeting at Poland commences next Tuesday. These meetings are getting to be expensive. One held lately in Massachusetts is estimated to have cost \$140,000.

Equal Taxation.

This, as a campaign cry of the copperheads, means that the organization intends to take a position, first, in favor of repudiating the solemn pledge of the government exempting U. S. bonds and notes from taxation; and second, in favor of repudiating the debt itself. On the latter point there need be no argument. No party, relying upon the votes of the people for its strength, will dare to seriously entertain a proposition to repudiate a debt due to the same people it looks to for its votes.

In the matter of exempting the securities of the United States from taxation, there is an advantage, which many people are pleased to call favoritism; and in a measure it is so. But this advantage was only given as a matter of necessity, was open to one man equally with another to accept, and is one from which even those who did not invest actually reaped advantage.

During the administration of James Buchanan the credit of the United States was depreciated 28 per cent. That is, his Secretary of the Treasury in the early part of the administration, used the surplus in his possession to redeem the public debt at 18 per cent premium, while at the close a small loan could not be placed at 10 per cent discount. It bequeathed to Mr. Lincoln an empty Treasury, without the means of replenishing it.

In this condition of the Treasury, Mr. Chase's first effort was to seek some plan by which the necessary funds could be raised without the sale of its bonds at a ruinous discount. It has been charged that it would have been better had he sold the securities for what they would bring; but we maintain that such a policy would have been suicidal in the unsettling of all values. At this stage the policy was adopted of issuing a loan paying two cents per day on each hundred dollars borrowed, which was the beginning of the popular Seven-Thirty Loan. The second loan was one paying 6 per cent, with the special advantages of exemption from taxation, and the payment of its interest in coin. This was taken up rapidly; and more would have been sold, but for the fact that it was probable that the specie liabilities of the government would exceed its coin receipts. This led to a loan differing from the first both in rate and amount of interest, also exempt from taxation. All of these loans have been taken at or above par. The people have taken the loan, and with pride have seen the predictions of the croakers silenced. History has no parallel, either for the success of the loan, or the patriotic alacrity with which the people invested their earnings in it. It does show, however, that other governments, that have adopted other expedients for raising money, have considered themselves fortunate in procuring from capitalists, as much as 40 cents on the dollar on their securities, a policy, the cost of which can easily be calculated by any one who will see how much our debt would be at the present time, had a dollar of our bonds paid but 40 cents of our debt.

This explanation is sufficient to satisfy any loyal man of the necessity of the advantages given. And this does not apply to the large sums required as a basis for National banking, which is taxable. It should be further stated that the government has the right on all these bonds to pay them at any time after five years. This opens the way for honorably meeting its engagements. It has it in its power to raise money on any other plan, and liquidate this whole class of favored notes; and this will be done at the earliest practicable moment.

The weakness of this cry of favoritism is apparent, from the fact that notwithstanding the advantages offered, these men could seldom be induced to take a dollar of the loans. They preferred to put their money into other securities, and leave to others what they were pleased to term the worthless paper. It is now but just that those who took the risk should reap the advantages.

There is much misapprehension as to the extent to which capital is released by these notes. It is a fact perfectly well-known that a comparatively large portion of capital evades the vigilance of the Assessors, in the hands of capitalists, while thousands of men have never paid tax on money at interest. The latter is the class that has invested most largely in government securities; and of course pay just as much tax as ever. The former in some cases will use the bonds as a blind, and will thus reduce the valuation slightly; but a careful examination will show comparatively little reduction in the valuation. The burden will fall far more lightly than would any direct tax that could be paid.

HARD UP. A respectable kind of a lie, one can tolerate sometimes; but such an one as follows is too despicable for any creature but "Dud Clay" to have conceived. The Age says of Gen. Grant, in Augusta:

All were pleased to see the distinguished General, and many were gratified to learn from his speech that he still adheres to the democratic principles of his life. Judging from his remarks, we should say the General was opposed to negro equality and in favor of equal taxation.

Gen. Grant was as silent at Augusta, as in all the places where he stopped, simply bowing his acknowledgements for the honors bestowed upon him.

NAPOLEONIC. Some foreign Journals have started a rumor that Napoleon contemplates the annexation of Belgium to France after Leopold's death, giving Duke Brabant the Mexican instead of the Belgian crown, also giving Venetia to Italy, the Danubian Principalities to Austria and the territory in Northern Germany to Prussia.

Appointments in the Boston Custom House.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has been appointed Collector of Boston, and Hon. D. W. Gooch Navy Agent, both excellent appointments, and both natives of Maine. Mr. Hamlin is too well known to our readers to need any notice from us. Although the people of Boston may have some local pride connected with this appointment, yet we believe they will be perfectly satisfied with Mr. Hamlin, who is recommended by the entire Massachusetts delegation in Congress. Mr. Gooch has been for years a member of Congress from the Old Bay State, is a gentleman of fine education and distinguished as a lawyer and statesman. He is a native of old York, but in early life removed to Massachusetts. It is somewhat refreshing to see the old democratic doctrine of rotation in office, not entirely ignored by the administration. There are offices, which from their peculiar character and the responsibilities connected with them, in which there should not be frequent changes; there are others which should be open to honorable competition. The rule of the President seems to have been this far, to reappoint the old incumbents. There are those in the great union party, who do not think that because a man has held office four years, it should be a reason why he should hold it four years more, to the exclusion of other gentlemen equally competent and worthy. In a great majority of cases of local appointments, certain men "behind the throne," are greater than the throne itself; where the President has and can have no personal knowledge, but as a matter of necessity has to depend on others; and in all such cases, the officials who recommend should be held responsible, and not the President.

Governor Cony's Acceptance.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 16, 1865.
Hon. John A. Peters, President, &c.:
SIR: Your note of the 14th inst. officially notifying me that the Convention of the Union men of Maine, holden at Portland on the 10th inst., nominated me as candidate for Governor to be supported by them at the ensuing State election, is received.

Acknowledging with profound sensibility this honor, now thrice bestowed, and especially flattered by the unanimity of the nominating convention, as well as by the terms it saw fit to employ in relation to my administration of affairs, I accept the position assigned me.

My opinions upon the topics embraced in the resolutions adopted on that occasion, are too well known to the public to require repetition.

Thanking you, sir, for the very kind manner in which you have been pleased personally to express yourself, and trusting the same Good Providence which has watched over the destinies of our country thus far, may vouchsafe wisdom to her rulers to guide our good Ship of State safely through all perils which may menace her.

I am, Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt. Serv't

SAMUEL CONY.

MONEY TAXES IN OXFORD.

The following persons pay a cash tax, exclusive of highway, of fifty dollars and upward in Oxford, for the year 1865.

Robert Baker,	120 48	J. P. Jordan & Co.,	25 44
Robt. T. Boynton,	60 96	Herman N. Keith,	60 73
Almon Brant,	72 49	R. F. King & Co.,	232 41
Era Bartlett,	106 70	John Lewis,	106 74
Wm. F. Caldwell,	66 84	Nicholas Manson,	130 74
Wm. E. Cushman,	50 82	Bonaham Pratt, Jr.,	117 84
Levi Crocker,	71 08	Hortensia K. Pratt,	35 85
Wm. S. Dodge,	142 35	John J. Perry,	119 48
Abraham Dean,	20 54	Perry & Rawson,	82 40
Henry C. Dean,	17 76	John Richards,	66 30
Charles Dyer,	62 40	George E. Roberts,	70 42
Sullivan Fuller,	72 84	Robinson Mfg. Co.,	606 04
Joseph French,	56 81	F. A. Robinson,	62 25
John Gardner,	67 40	Joseph G. Rowe,	34 64
Isaac Gilman,	30 28	S. S. Smith,	74 46
Francis C. Hayes,	33 93	W. L. Stanton,	56 41
Cyrus S. Hayes,	35 64	Wm. Thomas,	52 28
Francis Holden,	35 64	I. M. Thorne,	50 32
Elmer E. Holmes,	109 56	G. F. Towsbury,	45 38
John S. Holmes,	42 02	G. W. Whitney,	128 20
John H. Holmes,	121 56	Moses A. Wadley,	75 4
South T. Holbrook,	121 56	Moses A. Wadley,	75 4
A. L. Jorsey,	78 82	Wm. Wardwell,	81 74

OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE. It will be seen by the advertisement that a change has been made in the Principal for the Fall Term at South Paris, necessitated by death in the family of the original teacher. Mr. Oren Cobb of Windthrop, and at present a member of the Junior Class in Bowdoin College, takes the school—a gentleman known as a teacher of experience, in which his qualities and attainments have earned the reputation of a successful instructor.

Freeland Howe, Esq., has purchased the building in Norway village, lately occupied by C. C. Sanderson, Esq., as a Law Office, and G. W. Millet, as a job printing office. He will remove to a lot near the post office, and fit it up for his Insurance Agency.

CHIEF. The Kennebec steamer carries passengers from Hallowell to Boston, for 25 cents, and make no charge for state-rooms. Competition is not so strong as a few years since, when every passenger who would accept a ticket received a gratuity with it.

CALL ACCEPTED. We learn that Rev. N. Gunnison recently of Halifax, accepts the call of the Universalist Societies in Paris and Norway to become their pastor, preaching half the day in each place, as has been the custom with these societies. It is his son, a recent graduate of Tufts College, who has been secured at Bethel.

Any person having a copy of the Democrat containing a sketch of the Riley Plantation published last fall will confer a favor by sending it to this office.

We made a bad blunder in the notice of Bates Seminary, last week. The tuition is \$24 per year, not \$54 as we put it down.

The steamer Belladonna, sunk in the Red River, with 300 bales of cotton on board. Water against Homoeopathy in that run, had the game.

From the Twelfth Regiment.

THOMASVILLE, GA., Aug. 4, 1865.

ED. DEMOCRAT: As some of your subscribers have friends in the 12th Maine Regt., I will communicate a few items which may be of interest to them.

The regiment is again brought together, after having been scattered over a portion of Southern Ga. for a number of weeks, giving all those of the citizens who wished, the privilege of "taking the oath." Many have availed themselves of the opportunity willingly and almost thankfully, while others are quite reluctant and do it as a matter of interest to themselves.

Thomasville is considered the healthiest place in Southern Georgia, and is about two hundred miles from Savannah on the Gulf Railroad. There are three trains a week from Doctor Town which is about one hundred and fifty miles from this place toward Savannah.

We have a beautiful camp ground in an oak grove just outside the village, where we can get good water, which is very scarce all through this part of the State. The men are in good spirits and are hoping the day is not far distant when we shall be ordered home, to enjoy the peace which has been won by the sacrifice of so many of our noble young men. There were some who came out with us last spring in full strength, strong, noble young men, who now are sleeping the sleep of death. Wasting disease and a hot climate has carried them to their long home. We miss them and mourn for them.

Business at home has compelled Captain Bolster to resign and he will probably leave us in a few weeks. In Capt. Bolster we have found an efficient officer, one whom his men highly respect and love. We deeply regret parting with so kind and faithful a commander, and true friend. He has the best wishes of his company for his present and future interest and welfare.

The general health of the company is better than at any time since we left Galloupe's Island. Privates Charles Morse and Thomas Jackson, are detailed in the Hospital at Hilton Head. Corporal John Sanborn is in the Hospital but will soon be able to join the Company.

Correspondents should direct letters for this Regiment, to Savannah, Ga. K.

STRUCK ILL. We are glad to learn that our friend Joel Perham, Jr., has "struck oil," in good earnest, at the famous well at Bothwell, C. W. Or being relieved from duty as Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment, he was induced to go to that place, and make an examination. After inspection they decided to take a lease of the "Pepper farm." They first leased sections from each side, reserving the center tract, and retaining an interest in all the oil pumped. Some twenty wells are down, or nearly finished, some 12 or 15 of which are in full blast. One is what is called a 200 barrel well. These wells had been sunk either side of their tract, and every well opened on the farm yielded oil, so that their land had paid all the liabilities, and begun to give a big income, and had cost them hardly a dollar. The demand is great for the product, at \$6.00 per barrel, coin, the buyers furnishing barrels. Mr. Perham's partner, has sold his half-interest for \$30,000; and the same purchasers would like the whole, while other parties are equally urgent for it. Mr. Perham has seen hard fortune in business, and well deserves this piece of good luck.

PARDONS. It appears that the reports of numerous cases of pardon coming from Washington, do not truly represent the case. Large numbers have been investigated by the Attorney-General and forwarded to the President, but only about two hundred have received his signature. He investigates each case for himself, and has lately directed the Attorney to give no further attention to the business. This, with the remark to a delegation that few pardons will be granted hereafter, leads to the impression that he thinks the chivalry had better take a sober thought over their present condition before seeking a more intimate relation with the government.

The Great Eastern returned to England on the 11th inst., having been unsuccessful in laying the cable. The cable parted on the 2d inst., on board the ship, at a point where it had been damaged. A buoy was anchored on the spot, and a few days after the Great Eastern began to draw a grapnel to catch the cable. The cable was caught at the depth of two miles, and partly hauled up, when the rope broke. The Great Eastern not having sufficient cable to proceed, then returned to England.

THE MARKETS. At Brighton, 16th, there were 2616 cattle, 9800 sheep, 1800 swine. The prices ranged as follows: extra \$12 and \$13; first quality 11 and 12; second, 10 and 10 1/2; third, 8 50 and 10. The Ploughman says there was no rush of business and prices were 50 cents per hundred less than the week before. There were few cattle from Maine, and those mostly working oxen.

The Copperhead County Convention last week, adopted the Platform of their State Convention. Edward L. Parris, Daniel Brown of Waterford, and Luther H. Ludden of Dixfield, were appointed a County Committee. After some speechifying the Convention adjourned.

PASTORAL CALL. We learn that the Bethel Church and Society, Portland, have extended a call to Rev. F. Southworth of So. Paris to become their pastor.

LEWISTON FALLS ACADEMY. In closing this school, week before last, we did not know that Mr. Chas. Collins Rounds, of Waterford, had returned to Maine, and is to have charge of one of the new Departments. Mr. Rounds, after six years teaching in Ohio, had been elected Principal of the Cleveland High School, and Superintendent of Schools for Mt. Vernon. This success is not unmerited. When an apprentice in Thurston's office, the work of setting Smyth's Elementary Algebra was given him. Each night he solved all the problems he had worked on during the day, and had mastered the work when he had put it in type. This persevering application has been a characteristic with him in College, and subsequently in teaching, and gives assurance of his success in his new position.

THE ABDUCTION CASE. The last seen of Mr. Elisha T. Cotton, until lately, he was running from the clutches of an officer, in Brownfield. It appears from the Lewiston Journal that he was concerned in the Saunders abduction case, and was the only one that escaped capture. After the unlooked for result of that affair, he concluded he would be better off this side the line, and came home. As stated elsewhere there was no appearance against him in Portland, and on his release he went to Lewiston to see the wives of W. W. and W. A. Blossom, who are now under arrest in Canada. These men are held on five charges. But for the game played by the Montreal policemen they think they would have run Saunders off, and calculated to cross the line with twenty-five miles travel.

HORRIBLE PERSECUTION OF THE NEGROES. The Southern Christian Intelligencer of August 5 says: "If one-tenth part of the reports are true which are coming from all parts of the South thicker and faster, a most shocking state of things exists. From localities where there are no National troops, come reports that negroes are being hunted down like dogs and dispatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of these brutal murders, which foot up an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doubtless only a small portion of the number notified."

An Alabama paper says this business has become so extensive and common, that some planters even boast that they could measure their lands with the dead carcasses of negroes. If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human beings is, we fear, the practical working of the conspiracy to exterminate the colored race, which is revolting to this Christian age."

OWENING UP. Gen. Howard, in a recent speech at Bowdoin College said: "A prominent and influential man from South Carolina said to me the other day, 'The South, sir, were engaged in this war for two purposes, first, to strengthen and perpetuate the institution of slavery, secondly, to prove that a simple State is more truly sovereign than the United States. We failed and we now give them up!'"

The Progressive Age intimates that in the suit of the Bangor Democrat, the names of Hon. W. G. Crosby, and Hon. Nehemiah Abbott, are appended as plaintiff's counsel, with the intent to show a sympathy which these gentlemen do not feel. It thinks neither the gentlemen would allow their names to be used for the purpose evidently intended.

Joe Johnston, does not cherish much love for his late master. Being asked the other day, while at the Fortress, if he did not wish to see Jeff. D. he replied, "I do not wish to see him, nor to hear his name mentioned even."

Early potatoes are suffering much from rot, in this vicinity. Rust has struck many fields planted late, and fears are expressed that much damage will be done to the crop. In fields not affected by rot, the yield is very heavy.

Elisha T. Cotton, who succeeded in eluding the officers so completely last year, in Brownfield, was brought before the U. S. Court in Portland, Monday, on the charge of running off, harboring and concealing deserters. There being no appearance against him, he was discharged.

In another column, will be found the card of Enoch Foster, Jr., who enters upon the practice of Law at Bethel. He will doubtless well serve any who may have business to entrust to him.

The Journal says the Steamer Montreal has been refitted, and has now more elegant saloons than any boat sailing from Boston. The Lewiston is to be fitted in similar style.

The Commission to try Wirz, the Andersonville prison keeper, has adjourned. It is reported that he will be used as a witness against Jeff. Davis.

The editor of the Lewiston Journal has been to Bothwell, and has invested in the oil lands. We wish him success.

The Free Baptist General Conference will be held at Lewiston, October 4th.

Major-General Hovey, of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to Peru.

MAINE ITEMS.

The Provost-Marshal's offices at Augusta and Belfast, have been closed up.

There was a snow storm on Mt. Washington, on Wednesday week.

The Journal says Lewiston ate 500 bushels of blueberries. It is now fixing the color with blackberries.

Rev. A. Bowker was ordained as pastor of the Baptist Church in East Windthrop, on the 3d inst.

The Press says Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, of Portland, was burned to death, Monday, by a Kerosene lamp.

The Press says Rev. Dr. Bosworth accepts the call from the church in Lawrence, Mass.

The income of the Daily Press, from advertisements, appear to be about \$22,000 per year.

John McLaugh, aged 10 years, was killed at Portland on Friday, by being caught between two railway box cars. He was terribly crushed.

The Portland Press says that Samuel P. Baker, book-keeper of L. & W. S. Dana, of that city, died suddenly on Friday morning, of heart disease.

The dwelling house of Mr. Wm. M. Harding at Gorham village, was struck by lightning during the shower of Monday evening.

A blind lady living in Kennebunk, who was over 71 years of age at the commencement of the war, has during its continuance knit for the soldiers 55 pairs of stockings. [Saco Democrat.]

The Annual Popham celebration will be held at the Fort on the 29th of August. Hon. J. W. Patterson, M. C., Professor in Dartmouth College, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration.

Three prisoners confined in jail at Norridgewock, made their escape about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening last, by sawing off two of the slats or bars of the inner door, the outside one being left open. They had not been captured up to last accounts. [Skowhegan Clarion.]

Mrs. Harriet Bagley, widow of the late Capt. John Bagley, died very suddenly in Belfast, Thursday night. She went to bed at the usual time apparently in good health. Some time during the night one of her daughters heard her groan, and called for assistance, but before anybody could reach her bedside she was dead.

NO BACKING DOWN. The Democratic speakers at the late Convention, were unreserved in their coquetting around and compliments to President Johnson. The resolution is adroitly drawn, so as to leave a loop-hole for escape, but several of the speakers were explicit in claiming President Johnson as of their party, who had acted with the Union party for a purpose, but now had turned his back upon that party, and would henceforth be found with the so-called Democrats—those who had offered a reward for his head!

We hope these gentlemen—Messrs. Littlefield, Pillsbury, Dunn and Co.—will stick to their text, and show no back-down tendency now or hereafter. Since their endorsement President Johnson has appointed Hannibal Hamlin to the best office in New England, and Preston King to the best one in his gift. Messrs. King and Hamlin are "renegade Democrats," according to the definition of the *Argos* and of the State Convention, and according to Messrs. Dunn, Littlefield and Co., are *negro-worshippers* and *fanatics*. Of course, we shall bear no more Democratic slang against these men. To reproach them, is to reproach President Johnson and to eat their own words. [Daily Press.]

John Richards lives in Durham. He was 88 years old on the 14th of this month. Consequently he was old enough to vote for Washington the first time he was elected President in 1788. He distinctly remembers the burning of Portland (Falmouth) by the British during the war of the Revolution. While all forgetful of recent events his memory serves him so well that he can give all the particulars of a market voyage in which he participated when he was 18 years old. Last fall he attended town meeting and voted for Mr. Lincoln, and was strong enough to get in and out of a wagon, almost without assistance. [Lewiston Journal.]

TENNESSEE. It is now regarded as certain that the Congressional elections in Tennessee on the 3d of August resulted as follows:

1st Dist.—N. G. Taylor, Union.
2d Dist.—Hiram Maynard, Union.
3d Dist.—W. B. Stokes, Union.
4th Dist.—Edmund Cooper, Union.
5th Dist.—W. B. Campbell, Conservative.
6th Dist.—D. B. Thomas, Conservative.
7th Dist.—Isaac R. Hawkins, Union.
8th Dist.—Dr. Leftwich, Union.

A Bridgeport, Conn. dispatch states that the coroner's jury on the bodies of the eleven persons killed on the Housatonic Railroad on the 15th inst., have reached a verdict that the disaster was caused by culpable negligence and want of proper caution on the part of the President, Superintendent and other employees of the road.

The English Parliament this season attains the age of 600 years, it having been first summoned in 1265.

A third call for a State Convention under Democratic auspices has been issued in Iowa. This one is addressed to those in favor of "the revival of the Democratic party as it was before the late abolition war."

MOLASSES FROM INDIAN CORN. A discovery has been made, according to a report in the St. Louis Democrat, of a way of making molasses from maize or Indian corn, the quality of which is not inferior to that extracted from the best cane, not liable to fermentation, and of good flavor, body, color and saccharine properties. The Democrat speaks of the cheap rate at which the article can be furnished, and adds:

"From one bushel of grain three gallons of molasses can be extracted, at least. The market value, therefore, of the corn staple of our own fields will decide the quotations of molasses, and preclude the possibility of these prices necessary from presenting, as has often been the case, a wide difference in prices. Indeed, the farmer is thus made the recipient of the additional advantage and profit of raising his own saccharine, and saved the trouble and expense of making an exchange of products through commercial channels for the purpose."

THE WORSTED MANUFACTURE. The Philadelphia North American mentions as one of the curiosities of trade, that last week an order was received by one of the worsted factories in that city, for a lot of about a thousand dollars' worth of scarfs, shawls, "nubias," and other articles, from Leicester, England. This is literally sending coals to Newcastle. Leicester is the town in England wholly occupied in asphering manufacture, just as Lynn, Mass., is given up to the making of boots and shoes; yet they send for a line of "German town goods" from Philadelphia, probably to grasp at some new ideas from an inspection of the styles. Formerly these goods were all imported, but now the home manufactured article has nearly driven foreign productions from the market and comparatively few of the goods are now received from abroad.

[Boston Journal.]

GENERAL KILPATRICK ON RECONSTRUCTION. A dispatch from Raleigh, North Carolina, gives the substance of a letter which it is said Gen. Kilpatrick, who is now traveling through that State, has written to one of its prominent citizens, in which he expresses as his opinion that reconstruction there, as well as in the remainder of the South, has been commenced at least four years too soon. He is represented as stating it as his belief that the majority of the people of that section are not to be trusted, and will, as soon as they again recover their lost political power, commence a persecution of all Union men as well as the negroes, endeavor to re-enslave the latter, and, in conjunction with the copperheads of the North, attempt to secure a repudiation of the national debt, and ultimately make another desperate effort to effect their separation from the Union.

GEN. SHERMAN CORNERED. While Gen. Sherman was in Gen. Howard's tent one day during the Georgia campaign, the medical director, who knew that the former liked a "glass" occasionally, while General Howard was total abstinence, told Sherman that he looked weary and ill, and if he would go with him he would give him a sedative powder. The General acquiesced in the proposal with alacrity, but General Howard opening his valve begged him not to leave, and produced a powder, which he mixed and gave to Sherman. The latter, though a little chagrined at the loss of the ardent, was much amused at Howard's ruse and drank the cup manfully. The bystanders who saw the joke smiled as loud as was proper under the circumstances.

The Louisville Democrat claims that majority of the Emancipationists have carried a majority of the Congressional districts in Kentucky, the Legislature elected is opposed to the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. The Journal and Press do not concede this to be the fact, but admit that there is doubt. The Chicago Tribune thinks that the popular majorities against the Emancipationists will not foot up more than 3000. The Lower House of the Legislature will stand about 45 emancipation to 55 pro-slavery.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 23. A man named Lemus, supposed to have been an accomplice of Booth the assassin, and a woman, declared to be Jane Lipping, were arrested at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday. Both are now in military prisons here. Lemus is the man who was recently arrested at New Haven, Conn., for robbery, but who subsequently escaped.

The 30th Maine regiment, Col. Whitman, sailed from Savannah on the 19th inst., in a steamer for Portland.

The President has appointed George A. Brooks, United States District Judge, Daniel A. Goodloe, Marshal, and D. N. Shattuck Attorney for the District of the State of North Carolina. The three gentlemen heretofore appointed to these offices having technically involved themselves in the rebellion, could not take the prescribed oath.

Judge Wylie of Washington, has sent a protest to the Freedmen's Bureau against the establishment of schools for the colored children, in his section of the city.

The Chicago Journal says young Ketchum, whose forgeries and swindling operations foot up about four millions, kept open house, in Chicago, and made a great splash during the sessions of the Convention that nominated McClellan.

It is stated that the receipts of the Internal Revenue Department, on Saturday, reached two millions of dollars.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION. ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AGENCY. NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

W. A. PIDGIN, Local Agent, Paris, Me.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, designed to relieve Soldiers, Sailors, and their families from the heavy expenses usually paid for the removal of each claimant, have established this Agency, to collect pensions, arrears of pay, bounties and other claims against the Government, WITHOUT CHANGE OR EXPENSE OF ANY KIND WHATSOEVER TO THE CLAIMANTS.

On application sent to this Agency, stating the name and post office address of the claimant, the name, rank, company, regiment, service, and State of the soldier on whose account the claim is made, date of discharge or death, the proper blocks will be filled out as far as possible and forwarded to the person applying. These can then be executed and returned to this office, where the claim will be prosecuted to a final issue in the shortest possible time.

Whiskers! Whiskers!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Green Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, \$1.00. 2 packages for \$2.00. Send by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, WARNER & CO., Box 128, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DEPRESSED OF BOTH SEXES. A green compound having been created to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is now being sent to the afflicted by sending (free) on the receipt of a post paid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure employed. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 183 Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must be accompanied by a check for \$1.00, or a note from a physician. N. B. Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.

Boston, June 22, 1865.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR REGENERATOR. It is the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silky.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Regenerator, and take no other.

R. F. HALL & CO., New York, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

In Mr. Vernon, 6 inst., Geo. M. Pack of Dixfield, to Miss Isadore A. Howe, of Dixfield.

DIED.

In Dixfield, 4th inst., Jennie, wife of Walker Brackett, Jr., aged 25 years 6 months. In Dixfield, 11th inst., George Brinson, son of Walker and the late Jennie Brackett, aged 10 months, 18 days.

ENCLOSURE. Notice is hereby given that, on the 7th day of April, 1865, Samuel H. Rumphe of Hebron, conveyed to Robert Glover, by mortgage deed of that date, a certain tract of land situated in Hebron, with the buildings thereon, described as follows: beginning at a cedar stake standing on Muddy brook as called, on an open piece of meadow, being the said latter corner of said lot, thence said brook to low water mark and thence southerly and westerly to the rip in said Muddy stream, at a place called Beaver dam, thence northerly by the edge of the upland that borders a cedar swamp to the northerly side line of said piece of land near two large pine trees, thence south fifty-five feet to the line of the lot owned by J. H. Rumphe, to secure the payment of certain notes due to said mortgage, which is recorded in Oxford Registry book 126, page 371. And on the 16th day of June the said Robert Glover, assigned the said mortgage to the undersigned, which assignment is recorded in Oxford Registry book 122, page 58, 59. The conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same pursuant to the law of this State.

GEO. F. WHITNEY.

TREASURER'S SALE.

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

August 24, 1865.

PURSUANT to Act, of Sept. 12 of the Revised Statutes, I will, at the State Treasury Office, in Augusta, on the twentieth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, sell and convey by deed to the highest bidder, all the interest of the State in the tract of land hereinafter described, lying in unincorporated townships, and the said tract having been forfeited to the State for State taxes and county taxes, certified to the Treasurer of State.

The sale and conveyance of each tract will be made subject to a right in the owner or part owner, whose rights have been forfeited, to redeem the same at any time within one year after the sale, by paying or tendering to the purchaser his proportion of what the purchaser paid therefor at the sale, with interest at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum from the time of sale, and one dollar for every acre so redeemed. The interest of the State, as described in the following schedule:

OXFORD COUNTY.

6,420 Acres, Andrew N. Sargent and West, 10 21

N. G. RICHMOND, Treasurer.

GUARDIAN'S SALE. Pursuant to license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the undersigned, guardian of Henry W. Sargent, of said county, will sell at public sale, at the residence of Abel Heald, in Lowell, on Saturday, Sept. 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the interest of said heirs in the homestead farm of the late Stephen Heald, also in certain other lots of land described in the original petition, all being subject to the widow's right of dower.

ABEL HEALD.

Lowell, Aug. 15, 1865.

GUARDIAN'S SALE. Pursuant to license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the undersigned, guardian of Sewall F. Sargent, of said county, will sell at public sale, at the residence of Abel Heald, in Lowell, on Saturday, Sept. 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the interest of said heirs in the homestead farm of the late Stephen Heald, also in certain other lots of land described in the original petition, all being subject to the widow's right of dower.

ELIZABETH M. STEARNS.

Lowell, Aug. 15, 1865.

FREEDOM NOTICE. Public notice is hereby given that I have this day given my son, George F. Tucker, a minor, his true, with full liberty to act and trade for himself, and shall not become claimant of his earnings or pay any other claim against him after this date.

JOHN TUCKER.

Witness, C. C. SANDERSON.

Newbury, Aug. 21, 1865.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas John E. Small, then of Portland, County of Cumberland and State of Maine, did on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1865, convey to me by his mortgage deed thereof, certain real estate situated and being in Bethel, County of Oxford and State of Maine, which said mortgage deed is recorded with the Oxford records, Book 129, Page 58, and to which deed and record reference may be had for a full description of the premises embraced in said mortgage deed. Now therefore, the condition of said mortgage deed having been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same pursuant to the statute in such case made and recorded.

JOHN W. C. MORRISON.

Bethel, Aug. 9, 1865.

DR. A. T. THOMPSON, DENTIST, NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanite and Rubber.

Will receive business at Norway, on MONDAY, AUGUST 21st.

NOTICE.

The subscriber would say to the citizens of SO. PARIS and vicinity that having completed his new

Daguerrian Saloon,

He is now prepared to

MAKE PICTURES,

For all who may favor him with their patronage. Having had long experience in the business he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction.

J. J. CRAM.

South Paris, Aug. 22, 1865.

ENOCH FOSTER, JR.

Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

BETHEL MAINE.

Pensions, Bounties, and Back Pay Promptly, at

tended to and collected.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

GEORGE W. RYERSON, late of Somers,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Aug. 15, 1865. HERMON PROCTOR.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOSEPH PENLEY, late of Milford Plantation,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Aug. 15, 1865. ELIZA D. PENLEY.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ALBERT A. CROSS, late of Greenwood,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Aug. 15, 1865. WINTHROP STEVENS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of

BENJ. JEMERY, late of Buckfield,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Aug. 15, 1865. SULLIVAN C. ANDREWS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administratrix of the estate of

WILLIAM RUSSELL, late of Waterford,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Aug. 15, 1865. ELIZA F. RUSSELL.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

JAMES E. HOOPER, late of Paris

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Aug. 15, 1865. MARIA LOUISA HOOPER.

OXFORD, ME.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the best and the County of Oxford on the 3d day of Aug. A. D. 1865.

ELIAS B. RICHARDSON, Executor of the last will and testament of John Kimball, late of Mexico in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy.—E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy.—J. S. HOBBS, Register.

The Singer Sewing Machines.

OUR LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is the best and most perfect of all sewing machines, and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gathering, Drawing, Embroidering, Cording, &c. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the most perfect stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can use it, at a glance, how to use the letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished to please and to last.

The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most perfect kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated it is opened by a simple and substantial table to sustain the machine. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and cheapest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner. It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Sewing Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, wool, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Sole for PARISIET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 439 Broadway, New York.

Boston Office, 69 Hanover St.

D. H. YOUNG, Agent, at NORWAY.

GREENWOOD, July 25, 1865.

THIS certifies that I have this day given my son, Orono G. Bryant, his time to act and trade for himself during his minority; and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

DUSTIN BRYANT.

Witness—H. C. Davis.

SEND ORDERS FOR JOB PRINTING, to the DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

EXTRA STYLES SUMMER AND FALL WOOLLENS, FOR Men, Boys, and Ladies' WEAR.

FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK OF WOOLLENS.

To be Found in Oxford County.

Consisting of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

Broadcloths, Doeskins, AND CASSIMERES,

Consisting of

Bauendahl & Co's Broadcloths, English Coatings, Harris' Doeskins, German Silk Mixtures,

Together with a great variety of New Styles of the best manufacture for

COATS, PANTS AND VESTS.

Also, Vermont Doeskins, Dexter Double & Tapest, Dexter Fancies, Readfield Cassimeres,

Received directly from the manufacturers, and so much improved for by Farmers and Mechanics.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Cloaking Goods & Trimmings

All of which are held at prices below their market value, and will be made up in the shortest manner by the best and most experienced hands in the County.

At very low prices for Cash only!

Call and examine for yourselves.

D. H. YOUNG,

Cor. Main and High Sts. NORWAY, ME.

A Nimble Scurper is better than a Slow Shilling.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!

MISS L. J. BROCK & CO.,

(Successors of Miss M. C. Fairbanks.)

Are to dispose of their present stock of

Millinery & Fancy Goods

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

To make room for a New Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Caps & Flowers at Cost.

Gloves and Hosiery at Reduced Prices!

Handkerchiefs, Plain and Embroidered, cheap!

DRESS TRIMMINGS, at all prices, from 4 to 50 cents a yard.

DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS of all Colors and sizes.

Also, a few of these OLD LADIES' CAPS.

Miss N. L. NEWHALL, who has had charge of the Millinery Department, is to remain with us.

We would solicit the patronage of Miss Fairbanks' old customers, hoping to suit all in our line of business.

L. J. BROCK & CO.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

G. W. PROCTOR,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

Looking-Glasses,

PORTRAIT

Picture Frames,

AND

STOVE'S FALLS, ME

Consistently on hand the best assortment of furniture to be found in Oxford County, which will be sold at reasonable rates.

JOHN A. T. COOLIDGE.

(PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the name and style of "Howe & Beal," for the purpose of carrying on the Dry and West India Goods business, and have taken the Store formerly occupied by E. W. Howe, Norway Village.

E. W. HOWE, D. W. BEAL.

Norway, August 11, 1865.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE the valuable estate so well known as the "Deacon Plant Farm" situated in Norway about three miles from the village, in a truly a delightful region of country as New England affords. This farm consists of one hundred acres of good land as can be found in the country, well divided into tillage, pasture, and woodland. There is a large orchard of choice apple trees, also ten pear trees, of choice varieties which bear every year; besides more than one hundred small apple trees which in a very short time will yield an immense income. Never using water power as they all are continuously flowing through the house, yielding a copious supply for men and beast. In fact, this farm is so well known that comment is unnecessary. To a gentleman wishing a beautiful home of easy access to schools, churches, depots, markets etc. &c., this farm offers superior advantages.

For terms and other information, please call at the premises.

WHEREAS my wife Maria S. York, has left my bed and board without any just provocation, this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I have made suitable provision for her maintenance, at my home in Newry, and shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

EDWIN S. YORK.

Newry, Aug. 7th, 1865.

NOTICE. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting any one, of whatever age, name, or sex, have anything on my account without a written order from me, as I shall pay no debts of each contracting after this date.

STEPHEN PACKARD.

South Paris, August 7th, 1865.

WANTED

2000 SECOND HAND

FLOUR BARRELS.

For which 30 cents each will be paid when delivered at Paris Flour Mill.

Every barrel must be clean, full heaped, and with both heads filled to the brims.

WOODMAN & CO.

South Paris, Aug. 15, 1865.

WANTED

100,000 ASH HOOPS!

SUITABLE FOR FLOUR BRLS.

ALSO

Two or Three Coopers,

Who thoroughly understand their business, to put up FLOUR BARRELS.

WOODMAN & CO.

South Paris, Aug. 9th, 1865.

H. M. ADAMS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

ALSO

Surgeon Dentist.

BRYANT'S POND, MAINE.

DENTISTRY!

Any thing in the line of SURGICAL or MECHANICAL DENTISTRY can be had at the office of Dr. H. M. Adams, Bryant's Pond, Woodstock, Me.

WANTED,

FIVE GOOD COAT MAKERS wanted at</

